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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

CELEBRATING SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

The Meeting Last Night.

Speeches by Hon. David Noyes, Col. Robinson, W. L. Mitchell, Esq., H. J. Casaday, Prof. Hays, General Atwood, Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, and Dr. H. Palmer.

The recent glorious and substantial victories won for the Union cause by the gallant General Sheridan, have filled the loyal North with joy and exultation. The victory at Bunker Hill was quite decided enough to send a thrill of gladness throughout the country, but when he followed it up by still harder and more crushing blows at Strasburg and Fisher's Hill, completely defeating and routing the combined forces of Early, Imboden and Breckenridge, capturing over one hundred commissioned officers and several thousand prisoners, the people were wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement, and sought some manner of manifesting their joy. Accordingly, the good people of this city, in whose bosoms the fires of a true patriotism are always aflame, determined yesterday morning to get up an impromptu meeting in the evening of the occasion, which was formally opened about half past seven o'clock.

After the performance of several patriotic airs by the Brass Band stationed on the balcony of the Myers House, the Hon. David Noyes came forward and said that while he did not intend to deliver a speech, he had been requested to make a few introductory remarks in view of the great and glorious victories recently achieved by gallant little Phil Sheridan. If we compared the prospects of the Union cause to-day, with what they were one year ago, the review was calculated to fill all loyal hearts with joy and gladness. Nor were we likely to over-estimate the importance of our victories in the Valley of the Shenandoah. Sheridan had been assigned the duty of keeping the rebel forces on the south side of the Potomac—to prevent them from again invading Maryland and Pennsylvania, and if he attempted to fall back upon Richmond, to fall upon him and crush him. And how well this brilliant cavalry officer had performed the task given him by the anxious and heroic Grant, was now well known to the people of the country. At Bunker Hill, at Strasburg and again at Fisher's Hill, we have met the enemy, and the significance of the Federal successes is abundantly attested by the almost unparalleled capture of prisoners, officers, cannon and battle flags. (Cheers.)

And there was no certainty but that Sheridan would yet push on to Richmond! The speaker then alluded in fitting terms to the gigantic efforts of the Army of the Potomac since it crossed the Rapidan last Spring—to the persistent and unflagging zeal and indomitable energy of its unswerving and heroic Chief who had been inside the Richmond ropes for ten long weeks stripped for the combat and challenging General Lee to come out and fight him! But he dare not come. The people must not forget the common soldier in the hour of victory and in the hour of rejoicing. It was to them that we were mainly indebted for our substantial successes. They would return one of these days when a different state of things would be inaugurated here at home. The Judge concluded his speech by an appeal to the people to manfully support and sustain the soldiers who were working night and day in the trenches and at the front, believing if they did, that the rebellion would end in ninety days. Supporting the soldiers in the field he believed could be done as effectually by the use of the right kind of bullets as by the use of bullets. While the latter were good for the rebels at the front, the former were excellent for the rebels at home.

Colonel Robinson, who had fought at the heart of an Indiana regiment in some of the hardest fought battles of this war, was then introduced to the audience. He thought the clearing of the Shenandoah Valley from whence General Lee and the city of Richmond procured large quantities of supplies, thus enabling them to hold out was a sufficient cause for rejoicing. Grant had advanced over what had been declared an impracticable route, until he had entrenched his brave army almost inside the city limits of the rebel capital—Atlanta had yielded at last to the indefatigable efforts of Sherman and his tireless army—the noble Farragut had unlocked the bay of Mobile and that city would soon be ours—and last but by no means least, Sheridan had been striking terrible blows upon the rebels and copperheads at the same time. The speaker said that Benedict Arnold lived long enough to prove that he had not sneaked upon the soil of America, but if he were alive to-day he did not see why the copperheads and Arnold could not embrace on equal terms. Col. Robinson concluded his remarks by repeating Longfellow's beautiful lines addressed to the Union.

William L. Mitchell, Esq., said it was only about a year ago since the citizens of the city had met upon the same spot to celebrate the downfall of Vicksburg, and our glorious army has kept step to the music of the Union until today it occupies the most important point in the Empire State of the South. Jeff. Davis had recently declared that Atlanta was the Gate City of the Confederacy, and that it must be held at all hazards. But they lost Atlanta as they were destined to lose every other important point, except the last ditch, into which they were fast hastening. And yet in view of all these glorious suc-

cesses, there were those among us so cynical hearted as to be willing to yield up everything for the sake of a temporary peace. It seemed to the speaker as if every dead soldier would rise from his honorable grave to enter his solemn and indignant protest against such a peace as that. Could we give up Missouri and Kentucky and Tennessee and the Mississippi and all the victorious fields so gallantly won? No, better all perish than to yield now when the long-wished for consummation of all our hopes lies within easy reach. The Union, like the garment of Christ, must be seamless. The glorious dawn is nearer than we think. (A voice in the crowd: Mr. Mitchell, who are you going to vote for President?)

J. B. Casaday, Esq., alluded to the splendid achievements of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan, and said he hoped a few more victories would place all the people of the North upon the Union side as well as the people of the South. We had occasion to rejoice although the war for the Union had not yet ended. The rebels had been driven from St. Louis to the Gulf, but the armies of Hood and Lee must be crushed out and disorganized and then peace would come. (Cheers.) While Grant was operating against the rebels on the Weldon Railroad, loyal men must operate against the rebels at home, and be prepared to meet them at the ballot-box or a free election or a free fight. (Applause.) He then referred to the gallant Sheridan whose recent victories had made the people glad, and related an anecdote, showing the manner in which little Phil, happened to be sent to West Point, in his boyhood, and drew from the incident an argument in favor of our free institutions under whose fostering care the poorest and humblest boy in our land could rise to distinction and eminence. He closed by an eloquent appeal to his hearers to be true to themselves and the old flag and we would soon be in a condition to defy all our enemies at home and abroad.

Prof. Hays, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, on being introduced, said that he came not here to make a speech, but felt as if he had a right, from his connection with the working men of Wisconsin, to pledge the farmers and mechanics of the State to steadfast prosecution of this war until the good old flag floated in triumph upon every flag staff from Maine to Georgia. In the darkest hour, and at the time of our saddest reverses, he never doubted our final success, because he believed that there was virtue enough left in the American people to defend the land against foes from within and without. This struggle was not for to-day alone but for all coming time.

It was not for the success of Republican principles here, but for the ultimate triumph of those principles everywhere. It had been his good fortune in the summer of 1862 to visit foreign lands, and in Switzerland he found the people there praying and longing for the success of our cause. That cause must succeed. As great as were the victories that we are now celebrating, there are others more glorious soon to come.

General Atwood, of the Madison Journal, said that he came to Janesville to attend the State Fair, and not to make a speech, and although he was yet hoarse from cheering over Sheridan's first splendid victory, he should not withhold his voice upon an occasion like the present. Victories seemed to be coming thick and fast, filling the hearts of the people with joy, but the future had in store still greater victories for us. Reverses would come, but the final result was certain. The great rebellion was already tottering to its fall, and the people will soon be called upon to celebrate the taking of Richmond. Doctor Trent announced to the audience the rumor that Mobile had surrendered, and the sudden fall of gold and dry goods, which caused much enthusiasm. A voice: "how is sugar?" (Laughter and applause.)

Rev. Mr. Goodspeed said the ministers up in Maine had been accused of carrying the State for the Republicans at the late election, because they preached politics so much. He had never been accused of preaching politics himself, but he had been accused of praying politics. To this last charge he entered the plea of guilty, and said he should continue to pray for the success of the Union cause, for the gallant boys in blue everywhere, and for that good, honest-hearted old man, Abraham Lincoln (applause) in whom the hopes of the people were centered.

He was not in favor of an armistice, but for war, war, war (cheers) until the Union was restored and the last armed rebel had surrendered. He was not a blood-thirsty man, but he was for war because it was the only way to permanent peace, and the only way to teach our enemies at home and abroad that every man in the land was irrevocably pledged to sustain the Union and constitution.

Mr. Goodspeed continued at some length, paying a feeling and touching tribute to the memory of those who had gone out from old Rock, to welcome to their patriot bosoms the murderous stab aimed at Liberty herself.

After some remarks from Dr. H. Palmer upon the importance of the victory recently achieved by General Sheridan, and a number of cheers for everybody, the meeting adjourned.

Gu. Sheridan, politician of the fighting persuasion, has come out distinctly for "the immediate cessation of hostilities." Sheridan's Peace platform is of the sort the people stand on.

Notwithstanding the fine weather of yesterday, to-day came on to the arena of time with a black mantle of clouds thrown about it, while the great tear drops of nature fell in copious showers, drenching the earth and giving a dismal look to city and country alike. Any thing but cheering was the prospect for the inauguration of the State Fair, and fears were entertained that such unpropitious weather would have a tendency to materially lessen the number of entries, and thus detract from the interest of the Fair. But much to the relief of every one, the clouds broke away about noon, and the sun came out, and when we left the grounds, soon after 12 o'clock, articles for exhibition were coming in very fast. The indication now is that the Fair will be a decided success. The grounds are finely fitted up and conveniently arranged for exhibitors, and now that the rain has ceased, will be in superb condition. Already the city is filling with strangers, and by to-morrow our streets will doubtless be thronged. We have a portion of the list of entries in type, but have deemed it best to withhold its publication until we can give it more nearly complete, which we shall be enabled to do to-morrow.

UNION CLUB MEETING.—Hon. Levi Hubbell, of Milwaukee, will address the Union Club on Thursday evening, Sept. 23.

ATLANTIC FOR OCTOBER.—Leavitt & Dearborn have laid on our table, the Atlantic for October. It is fully up to previous numbers.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

"	"	9.00	"	"	7.00
"	"	2.00	A M	"	4.20 P M
"	Ft. Howard	4.15	P M	"	2.10
"	"	12.30	A M	"	2.05 A M

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD. **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st—GEO. C. NORTHRUP.
2nd—JONATHAN BOWMAN.
3rd—HENRY J. TURNER.
4th—HENRY F. BELTZ.
5th—A. S. M'DILL.

FOR CONGRESS.

2nd District—**C. C. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR.

17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON.**
4th Dist.—**J. K. KID.**
2nd Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**
6th District—**DANIEL MOWE.**

Union Republican County Nominations.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARLE.**
Register of Deeds—**C. C. REEDER.**
County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HOLDRIDGE, JR.**
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**S. L. JAMES.**
Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEVI ALDEN.**
County Attorney—**JOHN R. BENNETT.**
County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE.**
Coroner—**G. C. BURMAN.**

No Excuse for Rebellion.

The following is an extract from the speech of Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States, delivered in the secession convention of Georgia in January, 1861:

This step (secession) once taken can never be recalled, and all the beneficial consequences that must follow will rest on the convention for all coming time. When we and our country shall be our lovely south desolated by the demon of war, which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth—when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery cars of war sweeping over our land, our temples of justice laid in ashes, all the horrors and desolations of war upon us—who but this convention will be held responsible for it, and who but he who shall give his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity in all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate.

Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will exonerate yourselves in calmer moments—that reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity it will bring. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act, can you point on which to rest the blame assigned? What interest of the south has been invaded? What claims of justice have been denied, or what claims of justice and right have been withheld? Can any of you to-day name one Congressional act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the government at Washington, of which the south has a right to complain? I challenge the answer.

On the other hand, let me show the facts of which I wish you to judge. I will only state facts which are clear and undeniable, and which now stand as records authentic in the history of our country. When we of the south demanded the slave trade or the importation of Africans for the cultivation of our lands, did they not yield the right for twenty years? When we asked for three-fifths representation in Congress for our slaves, was it not granted? When we demanded the return of fugitives from justice, or the recovery of those persons owing labor or allegiance, was it not incorporated in the Constitution, and again restated and strengthened in the fugitive slave law of 1850? When we demanded that more territory should be added, that we might spread the institution of slavery, have we not yielded to our demands, in giving Louisiana, Florida and Texas, out of which four States have been carved, and ample territory for four more to be added in due time? Do you not by this unwise and impolitic act destroy this hope, and perhaps by its loss, and have your last slave wrenched from you by stern military rule, as South America and Mexico had, or by the vindictive decree of universal emancipation, which may reasonably be expected to follow?

But what have we to gain by this proposed change of our relation to the general government? We have always had the control of it, and can yet, if we remain in it, and are united, as we have been. We have had a majority of the Presidents chosen from the south, as well as the control and management of most of these chosen from the north. We have had sixty years of southern Presidents in their twenty-four, thus controlling the executive department. So of the Judges of the Supreme Court we have had eighteen from the south and but eleven from the north. Although nearly four-fifths of the judicial business has arisen in the free States, yet a majority of the Court has always been from the south. This we have required so as to guard against an interpretation of the Constitution unfavorable to us. In like manner we have been equally watchful to guard our interests in the legislative branch of government. In choosing the presiding presidents (pro tem.) of the Senate we have had twenty-four from the south and but eleven from the north. Speakers of the House, we have had twenty-three and they twelve. While the majority of representatives, from their greater population, have always been from the north, yet you have generally secured the Speaker, because he, to a great extent, shapes and controls the legislature of the country.

Nor have we had less control in every other department of the general government. Of Attorney Generals we have had fourteen, while the north have had but five. Of foreign Ministers we have had eighty-six, and they had but fifty-four. While three-fourths of the business which demands diplomatic agents abroad is clearly from the free States, yet we have had the principal embassies, so as to secure the world's markets for our cotton, tobacco and sugar on the best possible terms. We have had a vast majority of the higher officers of both army and navy, while a large proportion of the soldiers and sailors were drawn from the north. Equally so of clerks, auditors and comptrollers filling the various executive departments. The record shows for the last fifty years that of the three thousand thus employed, we have had more than two-thirds of the same,

while we have but one-third of the white population of the republic. Again, look at another item, in which we have a great and vital interest, that of revenue, or means of supporting government. From official documents we learn that a fraction over three-fourths of the revenue collected for the support of government has uniformly been raised from the north.

Pause now while you can, and contemplate carefully and candidly these important items. Leaving out of view for the present the countless millions of dollars you must expend in war with the north, with tens of thousands of your sons and brothers slain in battle and offered up as sacrifices upon the altar of your ambition—and for what? Is it for the overthrow of the American government, established by our common ancestry, cemented and built up by their principles of right, justice and humanity. And as such I must declare here, as I have often done before, and which has been repeated by the greatest and wisest of statesmen and patriots in this and other lands, that it is the best and freest government, the most equal in its rights, the most lenient in its measures, and the most inspiring in its principles to elevate the race of men, that the sun of heaven ever shone upon. Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a government as this, unassailed, is the height of madness, folly and wickedness.

General Sheridan.

Philip H. Sheridan, to whom the country is indebted for the great triumphs in Virginia, is a native of Perry county, Ohio, born in the year 1814. He was graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1833, and at that time entered the army as a brevet 2d Lieutenant of the 1st United States Infantry. During the years 1833-4 and 5 he served in the Indian campaigns in Texas; and in July of the last mentioned year, after serving a few months in command of one of the forts in New York harbor, he was ordered to California. Engaged for a while in the Government railroad surveys on the Pacific coast, he was detached from that service to take part in the campaign against the Indians in Oregon Territory. In the severe campaign under Major Rains, he greatly distinguished himself, and was highly praised by his commander for gallant and meritorious conduct in the fight at the Cascades of Columbia, April 28, 1856.

For the part he took in the settlement of the Indian troubles in Oregon, Sheridan was very warmly applauded by General Scott, then General-in-Chief of the army. Just after the breaking out of the rebellion he was made Captain in the 13th Infantry, and served several months in St. Louis, as President of a Military Commission convened in that place. In December 1861, he was made Quartermaster of the Army of the southwest then operating in southern Missouri, and afterward in Arkansas under General Samuel R. Curtis. He remained with that army until after the great battle of Pea Ridge, in the spring of 1862, when he was appointed Chief Quartermaster on the staff of General Halleck, then in command of the army before Corinth.

In May, 1862, he was offered and accepted the command of the 2d Michigan cavalry, and from that time he was in position of great importance as a soldier in active field service were rapidly developed. Three days after he assumed command (May 30th) he fought and defeated a considerable body of rebel cavalry near Corinth. In eleven days after this he was entrusted with the command of a brigade of cavalry; and on the 1st of July he indicated the choice of his command by fighting and defeating a rebel cavalry force of nine regiments under the notorious Chalmers. This action was so brilliant that it won for him the star of a Brigadier. This in one month he won his way by sheer force of active and meritorious service, from the rank of Major to that of General officer. In September of the same year he was given the command of the 2d division of the Army of the Ohio, then operating under Buell, in Kentucky. He fought his brigade with distinguished gallantry and success in the severe battle of Perryville, in October of that year; and again, with still greater distinction, under General Rosecrans, in the victorious Murfreesboro campaign in December, 1862, and January, 1863. His services at this time were of such distinguished merit that he was made a Major General, to date from December 31, 1862. From that time on, his career in the Tullahoma, Chattanooga and Chickamauga campaigns of General Rosecrans, in the Chattanooga and Mission Ridge campaign with General Grant, and in the great campaign of the Army of Potomac commencing in May, 1861, all the time as a most accomplished and successful General of a corps of cavalry, is still so fresh in the memory of the people as to render more particular mention unnecessary.

His dashing expedition to the rear of the rebel lines near the Wilderness, in May, last, his destructive foray on the Virginia Central Railroad, in June, and his almost ubiquitous operations against the enemy, with the splendid cavalry he had inhaled with his own soldierly spirit, made him the terror of Lee's army in the early months of the campaign.

In all his various employments, whether as a subaltern in an Indian campaign, in the difficult executive duties of the Quartermaster's office, as the Colonel of a cavalry regiment, as the General of an infantry division, as the General of a cavalry corps, or in the higher and more responsible position of Commanding General of an independent army in the field, Philip Henry Sheridan, now Major General, and Brigadier in the regular army by appointment, has shown himself a most thorough and accomplished soldier, and well deserving of the laurel wreath the victories of Winchester and Fisher's Hill will cast upon his brow.

Reminiscences of Jeff. Davis and Twigs.—Rev. Dr. Everts, of Chicago, in a recent sermon, said:

"The spot in our lake can be pointed out to you where a young lieutenant of the United States army was once well-nigh drowned. He went down, as was supposed, for the last time, when assistance reached him. He was rescued, and after much difficulty restored to consciousness. The young lieutenant is now the President of the insurgent 'Confederacy'—Jefferson Davis.

"About the same time there was another United States officer stationed here, whose treatment of his soldiers was so tyrannical that they resolved to put an end to him. One of their number leveled a pistol at him. The cap snapped. The sleeping officer awoke, and lived to betray the United States forces under his command in Texas to the enemy. His name is David E. Twiggs.

"Behind this 'smiling Providence' which he has in reserve for a nation reunited, and redeemed of that nation's iniquity, Twigs to treachery and gave both of them the 'plantation managers,' which almost cost the latter his life."

A Providence newshy the other day was telling out, "Washington 'intently sounded' asked a gentleman, 'What is Washington surrounded by?' 'Fort,' answered the youth, as he dashed away."

FOUR BEARS KILLED IN THE CITY OF HUDSON.—Our city has been invaded with bears. Within the past week four have been killed within the city limits, and others seen. On Wednesday last a man came riding furiously down street with report that four bears were in the upper part of the town. Immediately the citizens rallied for the chase. Men armed with shot-guns, rifles, muskets, clubs, pitchforks, and one enthusiastic German armed with a ponderous umbrella, men on foot and on horseback, old men, young men and small boys turned out to the hunt. The bears took refuge in the large grove near the fair grounds, where they were surrounded, flanked, besieged, and three captured. The instances of individual bravery were so many as to preclude mention. Among those particularly distinguished for coolness we may mention H. C. Lee, A. D. Richardson, Frank H. Clarke, Ralph W. Taylor, and others. One of the bears escaped unhurt.

On Saturday a large bear was killed in the lower part of the city near Peers' mill. On Sunday last, Mr. Pritchard of the town of Hudson, while hunting his coveys, was chased by two bears over a mile and barely escaped with his life. Numerous bears have been seen in different directions near the city, and there is talk of getting up a grand bear hunt, which we shall attend and report from actual observations.

What is the cause of the bears coming into settlements we are at loss to conjecture. It will afford a chance for the curious to speculate.

LATER.—Just as we go to press, Peter Bouchee and George Watson came into town with another bear killed to-day near Green's mill, just above the city.—Hudson Star.

A Windfall of Magnitude.

It is not often that people in the west are as fortunate as the individual mentioned below, being mostly those without family fortune, or any hope of fortune, but what they make by their own industry and saving.

Mr. James Strickland, a plain farmer of the town of Smelter in this county, for some years a citizen, rather past the prime of life, having a family, we guess chiefly daughters, a Yorkshire Englishman, has lately received notice of having inherited the one-half of an estate in England, the principal valued at £175,000 with the accruing interest for seventy years to be added at two per cent. The interest largely overruns the principal. His net part of the estate is valued at \$1,050,000. The suit for the recovery of this fortune has been in British Chancery for over fifty years; but Mr. Chadwick relied so little upon the result that he never took to himself any trouble, and seldom if ever mentioned it or thought about it having good sense to work along as if having no hope for a honest good living except what his own strong hands could avail.—Hudson Star.

Democratic Mottoes.—"The Constitution as it is." "Compromise of the Constitution."

"A Free Election or a Fight." "No Coercion of Rebels against a Free Election."

"Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God." "Peace on any Terms."

"The Union must be Preserved." "Secession is a State Right."

"War to Resist the Government." "Peace and Submission to Armed Rebels."

T. MARTIN TOWNE, would say to his friends and to the public, that he will now resume teaching.

Instructions given in Bassini's Method of Singing, in Musical Compositions, and on the Piano Forte and Melodion.

Orders left at Wilson's Music Store will be attended to.

Post Office address Box 909, Sept. 26th 1861.

WELCOME SONG OF THE 40th REGIMENT.

Members and friends of the 40th Wis. Vol. can procure copies of the above song at D. D. Wilson's music store. Persons residing abroad can obtain them by addressing a letter to T. Martin Towne, Box 909 Janesville Wis. and enclosing twenty-five cents.

Sept. 26th 1861.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

LATENT'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS., 224, 1861.

The Security Insurance of New York, now have a cash capital of one million of dollars all paid in, and a surplus of half a million, being the largest capital of any participating company in the United States. For the year 1860 they divided 55 per cent, being 75 per cent. of their net profits.

E. L. DIMOCK, ag't Sept. 24th 1861.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

LATENT'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS., 224, 1861.

TO MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.—Insure on the Lakes. E. L. Dimock is agent for the Home of New York. Cash assets Three Millions Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. The Home insures against fire and risks of navigation on Lakes, Rivers, Canal and Rail.

Sept. 24th 1861.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.

LATENT'S BLOCK, JANEVILLE, WIS., 224, 1861.

E. L. Dimock is agent for the Old Hartford of Hartford, Conn., established in 1810, has been through all the wars and now has net cash assets amounting to one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Sept. 24th 1861.

DISPENSARY, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.

E. F. Colwell Wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

HISTORY OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Including his Speeches, Letters, Addresses, Proclamations and Messages, with a preliminary sketch of his life, by Henry J. Raymond.

The State work is peculiarly valuable during the Presidential Campaign, can be had at the Book Store of JAMES SUTHERLAND, 224 Broadway, New York.

Price \$1.00.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL.

Dr. M. R. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & South's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in his department of dentistry.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—results in cures, cures, free of charge. Address Dr. J. STELLIN HORTON, Howard Association, No. 3 South-Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.—37th April.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, has been established, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A REMEDY FOR THE PILES.

It is a blessing to the suffering to know that we have an efficient cure for this troublesome disease. Mr. J. P. HAZARD, of 161 Second street, Cincinnati, O., takes great pleasure in informing all who are suffering from this disease that he has a permanent cure. Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy, and it effected a permanent cure. This seems to be the case with all who make use of this splendid preparation. It is manufactured at No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O., and sold by all Druggists.

W. M. DOWELL general agent for Wisconsin.

E. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.

We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Cologston, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Wood, of Cologston, says he was personally cured by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

Another says he was discharged from the United States service after suffering in the hospital for eight months as incurable, and as a last resort tried Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. He got well directly and has now entered the army again in good health. One more writes he has cured several of his best loved cases of diarrhea and dysentery by the use of his medicine. In fact we could fill our paper with similar letters from these letters. Why does not our government secure this valuable preparation? Our army ought to be supplied with it. It is but a short time since one of our men in a very long condition at one of our Cincinnati Hospitals, his wife was sent for upon the result that he never took to himself any trouble, and seldom if ever mentioned it or thought about it having good sense to work along as if having no hope for a honest good living except what his own strong hands could avail.—Hudson Star.

W. M. DOWELL general agent for Wisconsin.

E. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin.

GREAT STOVE TRIAL.

In order that the relative value and capacity of first class cooking stoves may be more perfectly established and better understood by the public, who are interested parties, it is proposed on the part of the Western Agency for the State of Wisconsin on the 15th of September, to hold a trial of stoves on the State Fair Grounds, at Janesville, on Thursday, Sept. 25th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., where they invite to a thorough test any and all cooking stoves of whatever name or manufacture for which merit is claimed; and as the proprietors of the Stoves have claimed and do now claim the trial of stoves on the State Fair Grounds, at Janesville, on Thursday, Sept. 25th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., where they invite to a thorough test any and all cooking stoves of whatever name or manufacture for which merit is claimed; and as the proprietors of the Stoves have claimed and do now claim the trial of stoves on the State Fair Grounds, at Janesville, on Thursday, Sept. 25th, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., where they invite to a thorough test any and all cooking stoves of whatever name or manufacture for which merit is claimed; 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Legal Advertisements.

[illegible][illegible]

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE—Notice is hereby given that the collection of a special tax to create a fund for the purpose of maintaining the city streets and sidewalks of the City of Jacksonville is authorized by the City Council of Jacksonville, Florida, and that I will receive the same at my above named office on the 15th day of

March

1911.

Barth Treasurer, City of Jacksonville, S. T. 15, 1911.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR

STREETS

For—Stearns, on Bluff street, 2nd Ward, City of Jacksonville.

Name of estate *Inheritance of Barth* **Plat** *14*

Plat *14* **Block** *4* **Lot** *1*

Plat *14* **Block** *4* **Lot** *1* **City of Jacksonville**

Section *14* **Block** *4* **Lot** *1* **City of Jacksonville**

Charles D. Mead, trustee of the separate estate

THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1861,
I, Clerk in the forenoon, all of the right, title and
interest which the above named defendant, Martin O.
Baker, had on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1861, or has
acquired in all of those certain pieces or parcels

bed as follows, to wit: Lat, all the lands conveyed
bearing date by deed of 17th of December, A. D.

[illegible]

2 days. R. T. PEMBER, Sheriff Rock Co.

The above is further returned to Tuesday, the
 day of October next, then and there to take place
 in and place to be called, Sept. 20, 1864,
 at Rock County, Wis.
 Sheriff of Rock Co., Wis.

TAX NOTICE.
 OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
 ROCK COUNTY, }
 of the Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors, }
 do hereby certify that the following described
 is in the City of Janesville in the County of
 Rock, State of Wisconsin, to wit: The City of
 Janesville, the City of Rock, the City of
 the City of September, A. D. 1851, (the same being the
 day of said month) for the taxes, rates and
 assessments of the City of Janesville, in the

lot shall be redeemed from such sale on or before 10th day of June, 1913. The Mortgagee shall

[illegible]

Shall of Rock County.

[illegible]

mouth is at mid half of section two (5), lying on west side of Buck River, and the south half of the

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—
COUNTY COURT, ROCK COUNTY—In the
estate of the late David P. Jones, deceased,
the undersigned, J. M. Jones, administrator, do hereby
publish notice to all persons having claims
against the estate of the late David P. Jones,
deceased, to present their claims for
payment to the undersigned, J. M. Jones,
administrator, at the County Court, Rock
County, Wisconsin, on the 10th day of
January, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., to wit:
on the 10th day of January, 1891, at 10 o'clock
a. m., at the County Court, Rock County,
Wisconsin, for the purpose of settling the
accounts of the late David P. Jones, deceased,
and of distributing the assets of the estate.
Witness my hand and the seal of the County
Court, Rock County, Wisconsin, this 10th day
of December, 1890.
J. M. JONES, Administrator.
County Judge.

